

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Asia & Pacific

Vol IV No 227

25 November 1981

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FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON ZABLOCKI STATEMENT

OW250027 Tokyo KYODO in English 0016 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 25 KYODO -- A Foreign Ministry official has revealed that the government's three-point nonnuclear policy remains unchanged and that it will continue to adhere strictly to such a policy. The official was commenting Tuesday night on the statement made by U.S. Rep Clement Zablocki, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, that Japan should allow calls of American nuclear-powered ships at Japanese ports. The congressman said this in a meeting with Japanese correspondents in Washington on Monday.

The Foreign Ministry official declined to comment in detail on the statement, saying that the ministry has not yet received the contents of the interview. He said, however, the government will continue to apply the three-point nonnuclear policy of not producing, not using and not introducing nuclear weapons into Japan and the prior consultation system with the U.S. regardless of whether or not nuclear-powered ships are making calls at Japan for repairs.

SUZUKI REJECTS U.S. FARM PRODUCT IMPORT RISE

OW191249 Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Thursday ruled out the possibility of boosting agricultural imports from the U.S. as a means of mollifying American complaints about massive exports of Japanese manufactured goods to that country. The problems associated with Japan's heavy exports of specific manufactured goods to foreign countries should be resolved through self-restraint on export or expansion of manufactured imports, Suzuki said. He made the point in answer to a question at a joint session of committees in the House of Councillors. The prime minister thus made plain that Tokyo, in working to alleviate trade friction with the U.S., would not link Japan's exports of industrial manufactures with its imports of American farm products.

Echoing Suzuki's view at the same committee session, director General Toshio Komoto of the Economic Planning Agency said his agency will work out measures to pare down Japan's trade surplus without any special increase in agricultural imports.

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Minister Takao Kameoka also told the joint meeting that the problem of agricultural imports was already solved in the Tokyo round of multi-lateral trade negotiations. Japan will faithfully adhere to accords reached at the time, he added, dismissing the idea of boosting imports of farm products as a solution to the problem of heavy exports of manufactured goods.

NUCLEAR ENERGY COMMITTEE TO STUDY U.S. PROPOSAL

OW230953 Tokyo KYODO in English 0848 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 23 KYODO -- An advisory body to the minister of international trade and industry is expected to begin working on a long-term strategy on nuclear development, mainly the development of a fast breeder reactor (FBR), early next month. The newly created expert group of the General Energy Council's Nuclear Energy Committee will take up U.S. and British proposals for joint development of a demonstration FBR. It will also draw up an overall FBR commercialization plan. Japan has lagged behind other advanced countries in developing FBR. The group plans to compile its findings into a report by next spring.

The mostly government-owned Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corp has taken the initiative in Japan's efforts to develop FBR.

The corporation is preparing to build a prototype FBR named Monju. This will be built prior to the construction of a demonstration FBR, which, in turn, will precede the construction of a commercial version.

The Ministry of International Trade and Industry hopes that the specialists' group will draw up a concrete development plan covering from a prototype to a commercial FBR.

Japan's Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) believes that Japan should next develop an advanced thermal converter reactor before developing an FBR. In Japan, light-water reactors are now in commercial operation. Electric power interests, on the other hand, are trying to develop a FBR without developing an advanced thermal converter reactor. The MITI hopes to establish a policy on nuclear development on the basis of the advisory body's recommendations.

BUSINESS LEADERS URGE TRADE SURPLUS ACTION

OW180737 Tokyo KYODO in English 0710 GMT 18 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 18 KYODO -- Japan's business leaders Wednesday called for prompt government actions to ease trade frictions with the United States and Europe, warning that failure to do so could only precipitate undesired protectionism. Hoshihiro Inayama, president of the powerful Keidanren (Federation of Economic Organizations), said after meeting his aides that he will seek actions in four areas.

He said that effective measures are necessary to open the Japanese market wider to imports, expand imports of manufactured goods, check "torrential" shipment of sensitive items to sensitive markets, and promote industrial cooperation in investment and technology transfers.

The meeting was attended by members of a trade mission which toured seven Common Market countries last month. Inayama led the government-organized delegation.

A Keidanren spokesman said later: "We will urge the government to act wherever actions are possible" in each of the four areas. The spokesman added: "We're all agreed that the situation (in the United States and Europe) is pressing. "Our perception is that unless effective actions are taken within the next few months, these countries may resort to protectionism."

The Keidanren leaders met the day after the government of Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met in a special session and adopted a four-point package to ease import procedures and avoid an upsurge in exports of specific items to specific geographical areas. Keidanren stepped ahead further Wednesday by calling for actions to increase imports of manufactured goods.

The spokesman said that cars, TV sets and video tape recorders were mentioned as specific export items that ought to be put under some form of restrictions. But some of the Keidanren leaders opposed the idea, he said, adding that they decided to meet again Thursday for further discussion.

JAPAN, USSR BEGIN TALKS ON FISH CATCH QUOTAS

OW200043 Tokyo KYODO in English 0006 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] Moscow, Nov 19 KYODO -- Japanese and Soviet negotiators started talks here Thursday to decide the fish catch quotas next year in the 200-mile exclusive fishing zones of their respective countries. The negotiations followed weeklong discussions on the state of resources of salmon and other species of fish in the northwest Pacific.

Japanese negotiators believe the negotiations on the catch quotas will be concluded by the end of this month. Japan was allocated a catch quota of 750,000 tons annually in the Soviet zone in the past three years while the Soviet quota was set at 650,000 tons.

SUZUKI READY TO IMPROVE RELATIONS WITH ROK

OW200329 Tokyo KYODO in English 0316 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Nov 20, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki expressed readiness Friday to improve relations between Japan and South Korea but added: "I'm at a loss where I should begin. I know South Korea is an important Western nation," Suzuki said when asked by Ken Yasui, chairman of the Japan-South Korea Parliamentarians League, to try to patch up the current strained Tokyo-Seoul ties.

"Our relations with South Korea have cooled down over the past month or so," said Yasui, a former speaker of the house of councillors.

SAUDI CROWN PRINCE TO BEGIN VISIT 11 JAN

OW211133 Tokyo KYODO in English 1121 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 20, KYODO -- Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd is expected to arrive here on January 11 for a four-day visit at the invitation of the Japanese Government, Foreign Ministry sources said Saturday. Fahd's trip will delay Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki's planned tour of Middle Eastern nations, however.

The prince, who issued an eight-point proposal on Mideast peace in August, was originally scheduled to come here in early December. He canceled his planned trip as his peace proposal became the focus of discussion in various countries. Japan said it appreciated the proposal but the United States said it could not accept it. Prime Minister Suzuki and Prince Fahd are likely to discuss the proposal during their talks here.

The Prime Minister earlier planned to make a trip in January to four or five Mideast nations -- Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates -- to "balance" the visit here by Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Political sources, however, said that the prime minister may have to delay his trip.

They said that to make a trip to the Mideast, Suzuki would have to be away from Japan for at least 10 days. They added that he would not be able to stay away that many days in January, after Prince Fahd's trip, because of a session of the Diet (parliament).

AID GIVEN TO EGYPT FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

OW241021 Tokyo KYODO in English 1011 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Cairo, Nov 24, KYODO -- Japan has agreed to extend economic aid totaling yen 54 billion (\$251 million) to Egypt under diplomatic notes exchanged here Tuesday. The aid comprises yen 52.5 billion in yen loans and yen 1.5 billion in grants.

The loans, repayable over 30 years including a grace period of 10 years at an annual interest rate of 3.5 percent, will be used to promote various Egyptian development projects, including construction of the (El Dhekeila) steel mill, expansion of the Suez Canal and installation of generators at the No 2 Aswan hydroelectric power stations.

The grants will be used to push projects to increase food output and build houses for low-income families.

The extension of the yen loans and grants boosts the total amount of Japanese economic aid to Egypt since 1973 to yen 214 billion (dollar 999.3 million).

Aid for Suez Canal

OW190607 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 19 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 19 KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Thursday Japan is ready to continue its financial assistance for the Egyptian project to expand the Suez Canal. The remark was made when Suzuki met with Mashhour Ahmad Mashhour, visiting chief of the Suez Canal Authority, at his official residence.

Suzuki also accepted an invitation from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak to visit his country. "I am happy to be invited. I will visit Egypt at a time convenient to both of us," Suzuki said. He plans to visit Middle Eastern countries next year.

SUZUKI APPROVES POLICY ON NEW BUDGET COMPIILATION

OW240835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0648 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 24 KYODO -- Finance Minister Michio Watanabe and his top officials called on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday to explain the ministry policy on the fiscal 1982 budget. Suzuki basically approved the explanation, expressing a hope the budget would be fixed within this year.

Last year, the Finance Ministry presented the budget on December 22 and the government approved it on December 29. With the approval from the prime minister, the ministry will now proceed with the same target dates in mind.

Suzuki and the Finance Ministry officials also talked about an interest policy and agreed they "should watch the situation carefully, and not throw a wet blanket on the current uptrend of the yen on foreign exchange markets," according to Watanabe.

At the meeting, Suzuki also referred to the trade imbalance between Japan and the United States and Europe, and instructed the officials to work measures as soon as possible to redress the present situation. Watanabe reportedly replied that "It is necessary to understand the point of U.S.' and Europe's requests and take effective measures."

KOMOTO MEETS WITH SUZUKI ON ECONOMIC POLICY

OW250657 Tokyo KYODO in English 0613 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo Nov 25 KYODO -- Toshio Komoto, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, called on Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Wednesday and explained the Agency's basic economic steering policy for fiscal 1982. The policy, emphasizing expansion of domestic demand and easing of trade friction, consists of five points: expansion of business through greater domestic demand, stabilization of prices, promotion of administrative and fiscal reforms, establishment of harmonious economic relations with other countries, and building the base for sustained economic growth.

Suzuki approved the basic policy and instructed Komoto to expand domestic demand and strive for balanced expansion of exports and imports.

KEIDANREN CALLS FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM

OW241117 Tokyo KYODO in English 1058 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Tokyo, Nov 24 KYODO -- The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) Tuesday called for reform of the government administrative system and public finance rather than income tax reduction. In a written opinion submitted to the government and the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, Keidanren, a grouping of the nation's big businesses, recommended that all energies be devoted to the reform effort for the time being.

This contrasts markedly with a recent demand by another economic organization, the Japan Committee for Economic Development (Keizai Doyukai), for a tax cut to cushion the impact of inflation. Keuzai Doyukai, an organization of business leaders acting in their private capacity, maintained that a tax reduction should be carried out even if it meant reconstruction of the deficit-ridden system of national finance had to be put off by a year.

Two other major enonomic bodies -- the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and the Kansai Economics Federation -- have also called for a tax slash.

The discrepancy in views stems from a difference in evaluation of the economic outlook, especially of likely trends in personal consumption, a pacemaker of economic recovery, observers here said. Another factor, they said, is concern among Keidanren leaders that if Keidanren, regarded as the "general headquarters" of Japan's business community, advocates a tax cut at a time when a revenue shortfall of more than yen 1 trillion (about dollar 4.5 billion) is forecast for the next fiscal year beginning April 1982, that would amount to accepting a delay in the reconstruction of national finances. Keidanren has so far thrown its full support behind the ongoing efforts for administrative reform and fiscal reconstruction.

In Tuesday's written opinion, Keidanren also voiced vigorous opposition to any tax increase for business corporations, which it said would result in sapping the vitality of the private-sector economy.

NORTH ASSAILS SOUTH'S POLICY ON HOME VISITS

SK2504/1 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA) -- Comrade Ho Chong-suk, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots, met with home and foreign reporters on November 24 at the People's Palace of Culture in connection with the South Korean puppets scheme to block the route of home-visit of overseas Koreans.

A portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song was hung on the wall of the press conference hall. Present at the press conference were reporters of NODONG SINMUN, the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY, the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee and other press organs, foreign correspondents and press officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Comrade Ho Chong-suk spoke about the home-visit of compatriots residing in the Americas and Europe and the anti-national and inhumanitarian acts of the South Korean fascist clique opposed to it. She said: Now more than 600,000 Koreans reside in the Americas and Europe and more than a half of them have their native places in the northern half of the DPRK. They were forcibly taken to the southern half of the country by the U.S. imperialists and their jackals who temporarily occupied the northern half of the DPRK during the past war.

Deeply considerate of the ardent desire of overseas compatriots to visit the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader of our people President Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre opened a route of their visit to the homeland as a compatriotic step.

She went on: While visiting the homeland, overseas compatriots met their families and relatives from whom they had been separated, paid homage to the graves of their forefathers, saw with their own eyes the mountains and rivers of the beloved native land and the brilliant development and efflorescence of the homeland and discussed with compatriots in the homeland the question of national reunification.

She pointed to the fact that busy as he was with state affairs, the great leader President Kim Il-song personally received prominent democratic figures overseas on a visit to the homeland, had cordial talks with them and accorded deep solicitude to them. She noted that the home-visit of overseas compatriots is greatly conducive to restoring the severed national ties between the people in the homeland and compatriots abroad and to promoting national unity and the cause of national reunification.

Citing concrete facts, she said that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, frightened by overseas compatriots rapidly growing longing for the DPRK and desire to visit the homeland, recently set up a special intelligence organ and is threatening those who desire to visit the homeland in an attempt to suppress their desire.

Pointing out that, in particular, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascists are more harshly persecuting influential prominent democrats and conscientious compatriots who had visited the homeland, she continued: After Mr Choe Tok-sin, chairman of the "Paedal National Council," residing in the United States, visited the DPRK, they arrested his second son in South Korea on groundless "charges" and persecuted his two daughters, too, for no reason at all.

In August when the third international Taekwondo championships were held in Argentina under the auspices of the International Federation of Taekwondo, the South Korean puppets dispatched spies and armed gangsters there to frustrate the championships and kill Mr Choe Hong-hui, president of the International Federation of Taekwondo.

On August 8, the second day of the championships, a suspicious young man entered the hall of the championships and wanted to meet president Choe Hong-hui, but was arrested by the police authorities of Argentina. According to the police authorities investigation, he was given special training in the United States and bought by the South Korean puppets. He was found carrying a pistol and 10 bullets.

When this plot miscarried, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique sent into the hall on August 9, the following day, two secret agents who disguised themselves as "traders." The Argentine police authorities arrested them because their demeanour was very suspicious. The police investigation proved that they were Yang Hong-mun and Kim Nam-chon, armed gangsters, and were carrying South Korean diplomatic passports (No D-1044193) and (No C-310180)

Having failed in their attempt to retaliate on and assassinate Messrs Cho Tok-sin and Choe Hong-hui, the South Korean fascist clique recently mobilized a gang called "anti-communist fellowship society" to "expel" them from their present places of residence.

Such vicious attempts of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique are made in Western Europe, too, she remarked. She exposed the intrigues of the Chon Tu-hwan group to scuttle the "dialogue for national reunification among compatriots and Christians in the North and abroad" held some time ago in Vienna, Austria.

Referring to the "Hong Song-kil spy case" rigged up by the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, she said: The South Korean fascist rogues arrested Hong Song-kil, a Korean resident in the United States, and six of his relatives and friends in South Korea, describing his meeting with his relatives in the North and the South of Korea as "spying activities," and put them to brutal tortures and inhumane persecution.

As for "spying mission," we have to blame the South Korean puppets for it. In fact, the South Korean puppets gave not a few number of overseas compatriots visiting the DPRK the "mission" of spying on our state secrets. We knew this from long ago because these persons confessed this, moved by our compatriotic hospitality.

This notwithstanding, the Traitor Chon Tu-hwan, like a thief calling others thief, arrests and penalises anyone who goes against the grain with him, labelling him as a "spy" of the DPRK. This is the height of brazenfacedness and viciousness.

Pointing out that it is clear why the Chon Tu-hwan clique is so viciously trying today to obstruct the overseas compatriots visit to the DPRK, she stressed: Its wicked aim is to prevent the brilliant reality of the DPRK which has turned into a paradise for the people from being known to the South Korean people and compatriots overseas, conceal the false and deceptive nature of its anti-communist propaganda, obstruct the establishment of kindred ties and national unity between the overseas compatriots and the people in the homeland, maintain its shaking fascist system and realise its wild design to keep the nation split forever and remain in power indefinitely.

Our committee for aiding overseas compatriots will as ever defend the democratic national rights of overseas compatriots, actively support their patriotic movement for democracy and peaceful reunification and welcome and encourage their visit to the homeland.

In conclusion, she expressed the expectation that the home and foreign reporters would sternly denounce the South Korean puppets maneouevres to block the home-visit of the overseas compatriots, actively support the overseas compatriots visit the homeland and continue to strengthen solidarity with the patriotic struggle of the South Korean people and students and overseas compatriots for the democratisation of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country, holding high the pen of justice.

At the press conference, answers were given to questions.

AMNOK RIVER DELEGATION SIGNS ACCORD, DEPARTS PRC

SK240338 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 22 (KCNA) -- A decision of the 34th regular meeting of the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydroelectric Power Company was signed in Beijing on November 22. It was signed by Yi Chung-song, director of our side to the council, and Li Ximing, director of the Chinese side to the council, who is vice-minister of power industry.

Earlier, on November 21, Yu Qiuli, vice-premier of the State Council of China, met the delegation of our side to the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydroelectric Power Company at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

Delegation's Return 23 Nov

SK242348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of our side to the Council of the Korea-China Amnok River Hydroelectric Power Company headed by Yu Chung-song returned home yesterday by train after attending the 34th regular meeting of the council of the company held in China. The delegation was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by personage concerned Yu Yong-chik.

RADIO-TV DELEGATION MEETS OFFICIALS, DEPARTS PRC

SK242320 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Beijing, November 23 (KCNA) -- Wan Li, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council of China, met on November 23 in Beijing the delegation of the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Kang Tok-so on a visit to China. Present on the occasion were Zhang Xiangshan, director of the Central Broadcasting Administration of China, and the minister-councillor of the DPRK Embassy in Beijing. A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Delegation's Return 24 Nov

SK242356 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee headed by Kang Tok-so flew back home from China on November 24. It was met at the airport by Ho Un-song and other personages concerned and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Lu Zhixian.

SOVIET HEALTH MINISTRY DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

Meeting With Chong Chun-ki

SK240342 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 23 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on November 23 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Public Health headed by N.E. Savchenko, minister of public health of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic. Present there were personage concerned Choe Won-sok and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

Delegation's Departure 24 Nov

SK242240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2200 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Soviet Ministry of Public Health headed by N.Y. Savchenko, minister of public health of the Belorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, left here for home by plane on November 24. It was farewelled at the airport by personage concerned Choe Won-sok and Soviet Ambassador to Korea G.A. Kriulin.

GDR PARTY WORKERS DELEGATION DEPARTS 24 NOV

SK242344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA) -- The party workers delegation of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by Lothar Oppermann, director of the Popular Education Department of its Central Committee, left here for home yesterday by air. It was farewelled at the airport by Kim Il-tae, director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, and personages concerned and GDR Ambassador to Korea Hermann Schwiesau and his embassy officials. During its stay in Korea the delegation visited the Kim Hyong-chik Normal University and other educational institutions and toured Panmunjom and other places.

MILITARY DELEGATION MEETS MOZAMBIQUE PRESIDENT

SK242350 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Pyongyang, November 25 (KCNA) -- Samora Moises Machel, president of Mozambique, on November 17 met the government military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Paek Hak-im, vice-minister of People's Armed Forces, on a visit to Mozambique, according to a report.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

After inquiring after the health of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the president expressed deep thanks for the cordial regards and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt warmest greetings to the great leader. The president highly estimated the proud successes made by the Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with the policy for national reunification set forth by the great leader and the Korean people's struggle for its realisation.

Expressing satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Mozambique and Korea, he wholeheartedly wished good health and a long life to the great President Comrade Kim Il-song.

The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere. Present on the occasion were DPRK ambassador to Mozambique and the minister of national defense of Mozambique.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCHANGES WITH NORTH URGED

SK220346 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Nov 81 p 5

[By Kim Hak-kyong]

[Excerpts] Korean historians and archeologists including curators are most concerned again about the prehistoric remains and artifacts discovered in North Korea since the nation was divided in 1945 as they expressed the willingness to visit or see them.

After last Monday's proposal made by the minister of culture and information, Yi Kwang-pyo, for exchanges of research data and exhibitions on ancient Korean culture, the Korean scholars unanimously welcomed it and voiced that the North should accept the proposal to reaffirm the national identity of the Korean people through the cultural exchanges.

Saying that seeing is believing, Prof Kim Won-yong at Seoul National University in Seoul disclosed yesterday that he had been in indirect contact with the archeological facts discovered in the North through international seminars and research. "Indirect contacts have also been partially made through the reports and academic journals but to see is to believe," he added.

A recent report from Pyongyang, the capital city of North Korea, via Tokyo, said that a number of prehistoric remains, assumed to prove cultivation of rice some 4,000 years ago, were unearthed in June this year in the suburbs of the ancient city.

Another report from Tokyo, Japan, has said that North Korean archeologists excavated a fifth century tomb near Pyongyang last year and found an epitaph indicating that the territory of the Koguryo Kingdom might have stretched toward Beijing through Manchuria during its prime years.

According to the leading archeologist Kim, the northeast Asian culture has continuously developed especially in the three countries of Korea, China and Japan in a single broad cultural sphere. These three neighboring countries have interacted culturally with each other, seeking harmony and stimulating creativity in its history of several thousand years.

Because of the historical links among the three countries, Prof Kim said, the coordinated cultural studies on Korea should be done by neighboring countries with the exchanges of research data and joint exhibitions of cultural treasures.

For instance, Prof Kim said that during his stay in the United States last year he obtained a treasure-trove of research materials dealing with 50 ancient tombs of historical value found in the Pyongan Namdo area in North Korea.

According to him, the tombs containing mural paintings are adorned with frescos inside the burial chambers and some of them had not been made known to the Korean scholars until he obtained the materials at the University of California at Berkeley.

They voiced that if the North is hesitant to show the historical heritages because of their domestic problems, they could send pictures or reproductions of them for inter-culture study.

NORTH, SOUTH TO COMPETE FOR ASIAN GAMES

SK241250 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Report by New Delhi correspondent Yi Song-hui]

[Text] Iraq, one of the three countries, including South Korea and North Korea, that was competing for the right to host the 10th Asian games in 1986, is reported to have withdrawn its application. This was confirmed here in New Delhi on 23 November.

As a result, a showdown between South Korea and North Korea over the right to host the Asian games has become inevitable in the Asian Games Federation [AGF] conference, slated to be held in New Delhi, India, on 26 and 27 November.

Cho Sang-ho, president of the Korean Amateur Sports Association [KASA], who arrived in New Delhi on the morning of 24 November, said: "Following the noble spirit of sportsmanship of the Asian games which pursue the unity and perpetual advancement of the Asian people, I will do my best to ensure that South Korea, which has the best sports facilities and conditions for such an event, host the Asian games -- the grand festival of the Asian people.

President Cho immediately began strategy talks with Chon Sang-chin, vice president of the KASA, who had arrived earlier in New Delhi as the official delegate to the AGF conference, along with Choe Man-nip, honorary secretary general of the Korean Olympic Committee, and others accompanying them.

The current conference of the AGF will discuss a total of 8 agenda items such as deciding on the venue for the 10th Asian games in 1986, changing the name of the AGF to supreme sports council of Asia and matters concerning the date of the Ninth Asian games and what measures to adopt for the ninth games.

NAM PLEDGES EFFORTS FOR EARLY CURFEW REMOVAL

SK250135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Nam Tok-u said last night that the government would take all available actions promptly to see the curfew removed at an early date upon the legislative action on the withdrawal of the curfew.

Premier Nam clarified the government position in a meeting with leaders of the three major political parties over dinner at the Seoul Plaza Hotel. However, he did not elaborate on when the curfew would be formally lifted, according to Chong Chong-taeck, minister of state for political affairs, who was present at the meeting.

The three party leaders were Yi Chai-hyong, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party (DJP), Yu Chi-song, president of the Democratic Korea Party (DKP), and Kim Chong-chol, president of the Korean National Party (KNP).

Also on hand from the government side were Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Sin Pyong-hyon; and Minister Chong. The three party representatives reaffirmed their basic positions to file a joint motion for lifting the 36-year-old curfew during the current session of the National Assembly.

CHON URGES FIRMS TO EXPAND OVERSEAS ACTIVITIES

SK250713 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] President Chon Tu-hwan stressed yesterday that big enterprises should put major emphasis on advance abroad in running their businesses, thus realizing economic growth. "Small and medium industries are also urged to make efforts for the same purpose as circumstances require," said the chief executive. He went on: "All enterprises must double their efforts to expand the scope of their overseas activities and develop the economy in a position of equal partners with the government through mutual exchanges of information."

President Chon strongly demanded the pooling of wisdom and supervision on the part of the government and its agencies to reduce the financial deficit to the minimum possible level. He handed down a set of instructions during a monthly economic performance briefing session which he presided over at the economic planning board. "The country's economy during the period of the 1980's should be led by private business, not by the government as has been done in the past. At the same time, measures must be sought to enable all the people to understand easily the condition of both the domestic and the international economy," he said.

He renewed his order that the budget programs for 1983 should be compiled entirely from a new start, pointing out the practice in the past of pretending to have used money properly that had been left over during the year-end. These evil practices must be corrected he said.

In the case of labor-management cooperation in industrial companies, the establishment of human relations is essential to achieve that end. This relationship will greatly contribute to attaining the goals of business through increased production, he said emphatically. The president called for big enterprises to maintain interdependent ties with small-medium industries by aiding them by such methods as technical guidance and offers of information, thereby cutting costs.

TRADE DEFICITS WITH U.S., JAPAN INCREASE

SK250144 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 25 (YONHAP) -- Korea is incurring increasingly greater deficits in trade with its major trade partners this year. According to a Korean Traders Association report released Wednesday, the country's trade deficits with the United States, Japan, Saudi Arabia and seven other trade partners amounted to nearly 6.4 billion U.S. dollars as of the end of October this year, compared with last year's 5.9 billion dollars.

Imports from the 10 major trade partners during the Jan-Oct period totaled 17.3 billion dollars, 81.1 percent of the country's total imports, while exports to them amounted to only 10.9 billion dollars. Trade deficits with Japan came to more than 2.4 billion dollars, up four percent over last year's 2.3 billion dollars, and those with the United States increased by as much as 37.6 percent, from 181 million dollars last year to 249 million dollars this year. Trade deficits with Australia, Malaysia and Canada also rose by 57.4 percent, 54.6 percent and 46.9 percent, respectively.

The KTA report listed Kuwait and Indonesia as the only two countries with which Korea improved its trade balance during the 10-month period. Of the 10 major trade partners, it was only West Germany which provided Korea with a surplus. However, the surplus of 186 million dollars last year, decreased to 111 million dollars this year.

ROK, INDONESIA SIGN IRRIGATION, FORESTRY PACTS

SK250110 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Seoul, Nov 25 (YONHAP) -- The Korea Agricultural Development Corp (KADC) signed a contract last month with Indonesia's Directorate General of Water Resources Development for irrigation projects in three areas -- Simalungun, Namusira-Sira and Batanggadis -- all in North Sumatra Province. A KADC official said Wednesday that the state-run company will be paid 1.94 million U.S. dollars for conducting engineering consulting services for the project.

The Korean company has already undertaken three such projects in the Southeast Asian country, the official added. A 12-member survey team has been sent to start work on the projects, according to the official.

Forestry Development Accord

SK250657 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Jakarta (AFP) -- Indonesia and Korea have reached an agreement on the joint development of timber and forest industries in Irian Jaya, east Indonesia, a spokesman for the Forestry Department said Tuesday. The agreement was signed here Monday by Director General of Forestry of Korea Yi Sang-hui and his Indonesian counterpart Dr Sudjarwo.

Under the agreement both countries will take steps to ensure a stable price for logs in the world market, the spokesman said. He would not say what the steps would be but said they were intended to avoid price fluctuations. The price of logs had dropped from \$200 to around \$100 per cubic meter. Korea, one of Indonesia's main log markets, has been a solid partner in the developing of Indonesia's log industry. There are at present seven Korean timber firms operating here and forestry officials said the number would increase in the near future due to the growing interest of Korean investors.

MAT LY, CUBAN ENVOY ADDRESS MEETING ON CUBA

BK241231 [Editorial Report] Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1230 GMT on 22 November carried a report with portions recorded on the 22 November grand meeting organized at the Chattomuk Conference Hall by the KFNC Central Committee and all mass organizations to voice support for and unity with the fraternal Cuban people against all U.S. acts and threats of aggression to the Cuban people and the Republic of Cuba.

The announcer said that the meeting began at 0800. After the flag ceremony and the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, the announcer introduced the speech by Comrade Mat Ly, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the KFNC and vice chairman of the National Assembly, in which he voiced full support for the struggle of the fraternal Cuban people and the Republic of Cuba, which are being seriously threatened by the U.S. imperialists. Mat Ly said:

[Begin recording] "We are gathered here today at this grand meeting to voice great solidarity in support of the fraternal Cuban people, who are facing a threat of aggression from the North American Yankee imperialists.

"Like the Cuban people, our Kampuchean people experienced a disastrous fate as a result of aggression by the U.S. imperialists. At present, we are in a similar state, being threatened by these Yankee imperialists, who have colluded with the Beijing expansionists and other international reactionary forces in an attempt to reverse the authentic revolution in our two countries. [slogan and applause]

"Comrades and friends, following their bitter defeat in Cuba in 1959, the imperialists launched a campaign of [words indistinct] chemical and bacteriological warfare in order to destroy Cuba's crops, trees and people. This chemical substance caused many kinds of viruses, such as viruses to destroy sugarcane crops and tobacco leaves, plague viruses to destroy swine and viruses to cause conjunctivitis and hemorrhagic fever in human beings, affecting 273,404 people, among whom 113 were killed. Among those killed were (81) children. Moreover, the chemicals caused irregularities in the weather, that is, they caused drought for an entire year and heavy rainfall which caused savage, flash floods in the next year. [slogan and applause]

"The U.S. imperialists imposed a maritime blockade in order to isolate Cuba's economy and prevented the Cuban Government from purchasing medicine and various materials from the capitalist markets to fight these diseases that they sowed among the Cuban people. Recently, the White House leaders made repeated threats against Cuba by [words indistinct]. The evil intentions and attempt at aggression by the U.S. imperialists are clearly indicated in their past aggressive activities, such as their illegal occupation of the Guantanamo military base in Cuba and their exercise [name indistinct] 1981.

"Comrades and friends, in the face of this threat to the Republic of Cuba by the North American Yankee imperialists, Chairman Heng Samrin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, condemned these North American Yankee imperialists in his statement on 14 November 1981. [slogan and applause]

"The KFNC and all mass organizations are gathered at this grand meeting today to voice solidarity and the determination to stand side by side with the fraternal Cuban people in opposition to all activities and threats of aggression by the U.S. imperialists against the Cuban people and the Republic of Cuba, our comrades in arms." [end recording]

After reporting on petitions of support for the Cuban people and the Republic of Cuba by the KFNC and various other mass organizations, the announcer read a speech by Hector Gallo, Cuban ambassador to the PRK, in which he expressed profound gratitude to the PRK and the Kampuchean people for their support of and solidarity with the Cuban people in their struggle against slanders and threats of aggression by the U.S. imperialists.

In conclusion, the announcer said: "The meeting ended in an atmosphere permeated with feelings of fraternity, the spirit of international proletarian solidarity and a profound sentiment of indignation at the aggressive and bellicose policy of the U.S. imperialists."

THAI MID-NOVEMBER BORDER PROVOCATIONS REPORTED

BK250404 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0356 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Nov (SPK) -- According to military sources, in the week ending 19 November Thai aircraft overflew Kampuchea on four occasions, while artillery based in Thailand shelled Kampuchean territory 145 times, 12 times in support of infiltrations by Pol Pot troops.

In the Siem Reap-Preah Vihear area: Several flights of Thai aircraft over the ruins of Preah Vihear and northeast of Samrong were reported. Recoilless cannons and 120-mm and 80-mm mortars installed in Thailand pounded the area 47 times, 30 times northwest of Choam Ksan, northeast of Anlong Veng and north of Samrong. On 13 November several groups of Pol Pot troops infiltrated into the area northeast of Choam Ksan under Thai artillery support. Kampuchean combatants killed nine of the infiltrators and seized four weapons. On 18 November three of the Pol Pot troops who had penetrated into an area 17 km north of Choam Ksan were put out of action by Kampuchean border guards, who also seized a rifle.

In the Battambang area: Forty-two artillery shellings were reported, especially at Poipet, Konrieng, Pailin and Tasanh. On 13 November, Kampuchean combatants intercepted Pol Pot troops south of Poipet, killing 15 of them and seizing 4 weapons. On the same day five Pol Pot troops were shot down west of Yang Dangkum by Kampuchean combatants, who also seized an AK submachinegun and a PRC-25 radio transceiver.

In the Koh Kong-Pursat area: Thai reconnaissance aircraft overflew Smat Deng and Heights 322, 172 and 199 several times, while Thai artillery, guided by reconnaissance aircraft, shelled the area 56 times. Smat Deng alone was pounded on 44 occasions.

During the same period, 284 intrusions by armed Thai ships and vessels into Kampuchean territorial waters north and northeast of Koh Kong and Koh Tang Islands were reported.

On 11 November two Pol Pot troops were killed by Kampuchean combatants southwest of the ruins of Preah Vihear and three others east of Chong Chom. The survivors left behind two submachineguns. On 12 November, Pol Pot troops were intercepted northeast of Poipet by Kampuchean border guards and forced to withdraw toward Thailand, leaving behind three dead. Six of the troops were captured.

SRV TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS VISIT 23 NOV

BK250450 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1434 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Phnom Penh, 24 Nov (SPK) -- The delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City Trade Unions Committee led by Mai Van Bay, committee chairman and member of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions Executive Committee, left Phnom Penh on Monday, 23 November, at the end of its 5-day visit to Kampuchea.

The delegation was seen off by Say Siphon, permanent member of the Organization of Kampuchean Trade Unions [OKTU] and chairman of the Phnom Penh Trade Unions Committee [PPTUC], and other officials.

During its stay, the delegation visited the high school-prison of Tuol Sleng, the mass graves at Choeung Ek and industrial establishments in Phnom Penh. They participated in a meeting held in Phnom Penh in their honor. The delegation also held talks with responsible officials of the OKTU and PPTUC.

KNUFN. .NNIVERSARY CELEBRATION DIRECTIVE ISSUED

BK241429 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] On 16 November the Central Propaganda and Education Commission issued a directive on preparations to celebrate the third founding anniversary of the KNUFNS, 2 December. The directive reads:

The date 2 December was a turning point in the history of the Kampuchean people, when they united and jointly set up the KNUFNS to fight and topple the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- reactionary lackey of the Beijing expansionists and U.S. imperialists. They liberated the fatherland and won definitive victory on 7 January 1979 and thereafter continued to build and defend the fatherland, thus achieving great success in all fields and ensuring the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. The birth of the KNUFNS enabled the Kampuchean people to renew the bond of special militant solidarity of the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and their relations with the fraternal socialist countries and the revolutionary movements in the world.

In connection with the significance of this occasion and in compliance with the Circular No 219 issued by the party Central Committee Secretariat on 12 November 1981 on the forthcoming celebrations for the third founding anniversary of the KNUFNS, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission wishes to give the following advice:

1. The central, provincial, municipal and local authorities of all levels must organize grand meetings on the occasion of the celebration of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction [KFNC]. In Phnom Penh, the KFNC Central Committee is responsible for the organization of grand meetings in cooperation with the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture and the Phnom Penh municipal People's Revolutionary Committee.
2. Set up and stimulate vigorous movements among the armed forces and the people in a monthlong, nationwide emulation campaign on the production drive, thrift practicing activities, efforts to heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance in order to crush all the subversive maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes and resolutions to fulfill all of our immediate tasks. This campaign will last from 1 to 31 December 1981.
3. In Phnom Penh, a labor day must be organized under the management of the Phnom Penh municipal People's Revolutionary Committee in order to clean up the capital. All ministries, departments, units, factories, enterprises and schools must organize campaigns to clean up their respective areas. Authorities in all municipalities, provinces and localities must organize campaigns to clean up and decorate the tombs of the Vietnamese combatants and Kampuchean people fallen for the cause of national liberation. They must also send representatives to visit the comrades in arms who are receiving medical treatment in hospitals.
4. All ministries, departments, factories, enterprises, units, provinces, municipalities and localities must fly flags and set up banners with slogans. The Phnom Penh municipal People's Revolutionary Committee is responsible for decorating the streets in the capital.
5. The Phnom Penh municipal People's Revolutionary Committee must show films to the masses and give art performances to welcome the festive day. This is to be done in cooperation with the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture.
6. All ministries, departments, units, factories, enterprises, municipalities, provinces and localities must organize political meetings among the personnel, cadres, people and armed forces and make a clear explanation on the following points:
 - A. The victories that our Kampuchean revolution has scored during the past 3 years, following liberation.
 - B. The most urgent and immediate tasks of the Kampuchean revolution.
 - C. The enemy's perfidious maneuvers, psychological warfare and guerrilla warfare.

D. The firm solidarity among the three countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos and the fraternal socialist countries. This issue must be based upon the documents concerning resolutions of the fourth party congress that have already been studied.

7. The propaganda organs, newspapers, SPK, radio and army newspaper must organize special programs, such as issuing additional editorials and commentaries, in order to invigorate and enliven the propaganda work on this festive occasion. Focus attention on disseminating reports on good men and good work and on organizing interviews with good persons, who have confidence in the revolution and enjoy the trust of the people, in which they describe the new scene in their localities and in the countryside and expose the crimes of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime.

8. The front Central Committee, mass organizations, the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, the Kampuchea-Lao Friendship Association, ministries and departments in the central organization must organize photo exhibitions on various models and achievements made by each unit during the past 3 years. The Ministry of Information, Press and Culture is responsible for arranging these exhibitions.

9. The Interior Ministry, the Defense Ministry and the Phnom Penh military command are assigned to provide security and public order on the celebration day.

10. Slogans for the third founding anniversary of the KNUFNS, 2 December 1978-2 December 1981, and for the Lao people's National Day, are:

Welcome the founding anniversary of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction! Emulate in creating feats to welcome the founding anniversary of the Kampuchean Front for National Construction, 2 December!

Heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, consolidate solidarity and accelerate the production drive for the construction and defense of the fatherland!

Long live the glorious People's Republic of Kampuchea!

Long live the glorious KPRP!

Long live the glorious Kampuchean Front for National Construction!

Long live the solidarity among the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples and the fraternal socialist countries!

Welcome the Independence Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, 2 December 1975-2 December 1981!

Through this advice, the Central Propaganda and Education Commission warmly hopes that the leading cadres in all ministries, departments, municipalities and provinces and all the localities will implement Circular No 219 of the party Central Committee Secretariat to the best of their ability in order to achieve full success in organizing the celebrations of the third founding anniversary of the KFNC.

[Signed] Bou Thang, chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission
Phnom Penh, 16 November 1981

AGRICULTURAL REPORTAGE FOR 16-22 NOV PERIOD

BK230443 [Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 16-22 November:

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0400 GMT on 17 November reports that by the end of October, peasants in Srei Santhor District, Kompong Cham Province, transplanted 372 ha of dry-season rice and planted 2,275 ha of flood-receding rice.

The radio at 1230 GMT on 20 November notes that in Chamcar Leu District of the same province peasants are preparing to harvest 570 ha of early rice; more than 1,500 ha of ordinary rice are bearing grains; and thus far almost 3,000 tons of grain, beans and sesame have been collected. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1428 GMT on 19 November, reporting on agricultural production in the same district, adds that the peasants plan to grow rice on 575 ha and subsidiary crops on 1,190 ha in the dry season.

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 17 November reports that cadres and personnel of Prey Veng Province's irrigation service helped people to repair irrigation works. From 25 September to 25 October they repaired four dams -- O Kangrei, Boeng Svay, Krachap Khang Leh and Krachap Khang Cheung dams -- in Prey Veng District and two other dams -- Boeng Chak Khlanh and Smae dams -- in Peam Ro District. They also repaired 30 waterpumps and 2 boats for the people.

Kandal: SPK at 0348 GMT on 18 November notes that production solidarity groups in Dankao District, Kandal Province, planted about 500 ha of rice since the beginning of the dry season. They plan to grow rice on a total of 1,500 ha and subsidiary crops on 400 ha. At 1230 GMT on 19 November Phnom Penh radio, reporting on agricultural production in the same district, adds that preparations have been made to harvest 692 ha of ripening early rice. SPK at 1425 GMT on 18 November adds that Phnom Penh District of the same province has made preparations to produce 1,900 tons of palm sugar in this season.

Kompong Speu: According to Phnom Penh radio at 0400 GMT on 18 November peasants in Samraong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province, transplanted 50 ha, sowed 25 ha of dry-season rice and planted dozens of hectares of secondary food crops. They also are harvesting early-maturing rice. The district farmers raised 2,902 hogs, 7,442 ducks and 62,510 chickens. Their target for the dry-season rice is 1,200 ha. At 0400 GMT on 19 November the radio reports on agricultural production in Kompong Speu Province as follows: During the last rainy season, due to drought, peasants planted only 47,616 ha of rice, or 60 percent of the plan norm. The target for the dry-season rice production is 3,000 ha. With 240 tons of rice seeds and 440 tons of chemical fertilizer from the authorities, peasants transplanted 59 ha in Oudong District and 75 ha in Samraong Tong District. Meanwhile, early rice is ripening and being harvested, while 7,783 ha of secondary food crops were planted and tens of thousands of hogs and fowl raised.

Kompong Chhnang: SPK at 0414 GMT on 21 November reports that production solidarity groups in Kompong Chhnang Province plan to cultivate rice on 6,500 ha in the dry season. So far, they planted 100 ha of rice and subsidiary crops. During the last rainy season, the province planted about 43,000 ha of rice; of this, more than 100 ha were harvested.

VODK: 120 FLEE SRV CONTROL IN KOMPONG THOM

BK241613 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 22 Nov 81

[Text] On 10 November 120 inhabitants from 27 families -- including old people, youths and children, as well as 10 fraternal militiamen -- who were forced by the Vietnamese to serve them, fled from Kaoh Lvea village, Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, to the Democratic Kampuchean-controlled zone. They brought with them two AK's, two CKC's and two AR-15's. They fled the Vietnamese-controlled area because they could no longer bear the suppression by and the atrocities of the Vietnamese enemy.

The guerrillas, the PDFGNUK committee and the Democratic Kampuchean Government's village and commune committees in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, warmly welcomed our brothers and sisters, and assisted them in rebuilding new lives in the Democratic Kampuchean zone. They also defended them against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and murderers.

Our brothers and sisters were very excited with the warm welcome they received from our guerrillas, the PDFGNUK committee and the Democratic Kampuchean Government's village and commune cadres. They noted, with emotion, that we, all Khmers, have to help each other avoid starvation even though we face difficulties and lack many things. During the past 3 years, under the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, they never received such consideration from the invaders. On the contrary, the Vietnamese enemy robbed and destroyed our people, and forced them into deprivation. Each and every day, many tragically starved to death. Moreover, the Vietnamese aggressors have tried to accuse our people and kill them. They fabricate accusations every day against our people, and arrest, imprison, torture and execute them as if they were slaughtering animals. Moreover, the Vietnamese enemy has put toxic chemicals in water, cakes, sweets, vegetables, fish and meat, killing our people daily in the regions temporarily controlled by them.

In conclusion, our brothers and sisters said they could no longer live in the zones temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese. They said they had seen with their own eyes the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' plans to commit genocide against our Kampuchean race. Thus, they decided to flee their villages, leaving their houses, ricefields and farms, and come to the Democratic Kampuchea-controlled area. They said they would cooperate with our army and guerrillas to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they are all driven out of Kampuchea, and all of us -- as well as our entire Kampuchean nation and people -- can live in peace and earn our living as usual.

VODK REPORTS SRV TOXIC CHEMICAL, POISON USE

Siem Reap Report

BK240946 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
22 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Currently, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors are poisoning cakes, candy, sweets, vegetables, fruits and other foodstuffs sold at various markets, killing and strongly affecting our people every day in the areas temporarily controlled by them in Puok District, Siem Reap Province.

The Vietnamese enemy has also intensified its use of toxic chemicals to kill our Kampuchean people in Siem Reap District, as at Siem Reap market and Dam Dek market in Sot Nikom District. They ordered their specially trained agents to poison fruits, cakes, sweets and other foodstuffs, even medicines and tobacco, poisoning and killing our innocent people every day.

In fact, on 10 November an inhabitant of Toek Lich village, Siem Reap District, bought tobacco poisoned by the Vietnamese enemy and died immediately after smoking it.

On 5 November three of the Vietnamese enemy brought toxic chemicals to poison water sources in Svay Leu village, Siem Reap Province. They were spotted by our people and chased away. Concurrently, the Vietnamese enemy in Svay Leu District has intensified its chemical warfare by using bombs, mines and 60-mm mortar shells. It fired these shells into villages and ricefields and spread toxic chemicals in forests and around villages in order to keep our people from leaving their villages and to starve them to death.

Now our people in Siem Reap Province are in a panic and are very angry at these most criminal acts of the Vietnamese enemy in using toxic chemicals to kill Kampuchean people. They have heightened their vigilance in using water and utensils, preventing the Vietnamese enemy from using toxic chemicals or germs.

On the other hand, our brothers and sisters have closely united with each other -- common people, Khmer soldiers and militiamen or Khmer authorities forced by the Vietnamese to serve them -- to follow activities of the Vietnamese who poison our people and timely arrest and punish them accordingly.

Preah Vihear Chemical Use

BK241449 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Excerpt] On 10 November the Vietnamese enemy mixed poison with medicine sold at the market. A boy from Kaoh Niek village, Priel commune, Rovieng District, Preah Vihear Province, bought this medicine and took it. He died immediately thereafter.

On 13 November the Vietnamese enemy ordered its agents to put toxic chemicals in cakes and sweets on sale at Sang market in Chey Sen District, Preah Vihear Province, killing two youths who bought and ate these poisonous cakes. On the same day the Vietnamese enemy spread toxic chemicals in water, mixed them with rice and put them in our people's houses, killing many families of our innocent people.

Kratie Food Poisonings

BK250445 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] In the zone temporarily controlled by the Vietnamese enemy in Kratie Province, as in all other areas throughout the country, the Vietnamese enemy has resorted to all means in order to kill our people with poison. In fact, on 1 November the Vietnamese enemy mixed poison in vegetables, fruits, fish and meats on sale in market places in Kratie District of Kratie Province. A child died instantly after eating an orange poisoned by the Vietnamese enemy. Many other inhabitants were incapacitated after eating poisoned food on sale in those market places.

SIHANOUK ADDRESSES LETTER TO KHMER ROUGE

NC241329 Paris AFP in English 1259 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Mougins, France, 24 Nov (AFP) -- Former Kampuchean head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk yesterday promised in a letter to the Khmer Rouge that he would cease all public criticisms of them.

The statement followed allegations made by Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan that Prince Sihanouk violated a three-party Kampuchea partisan joint statement -- signed by Prince Sihanouk, Mr Samphan and Mr Son Sann -- when he made "negative comments" on the Khmer Rouge movement recently during an interview.

But Prince Sihanouk also said in his letter yesterday that he signed the September 4 joint statement "as a favour" to his then host, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew.

COOPERATION COMMITTEE STATEMENT ISSUED WITH GDR

BK241459 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Statement of the fourth session of the Lao and GDR Intergovernmental Committees for Cooperation -- date not given]

[Text] The LPDR and GDR Intergovernmental Committees for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held their fourth session in Vientiane from 17 to 20 November 1981. Upon conclusion of the session, the GDR Intergovernmental Committee for Cooperation, led by Werner Lindner, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and foodstuffs, paid a courtesy call on Nouhak Phoumsavan, member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and finance minister, accompanied by Sanan Soutthichak, minister of communications, public works and transportation, and chairman of the Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Cooperation. The conversation was conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

At the meeting, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the development of economic, scientific and technical cooperation in accordance with the 1977 mutual agreement between the party-government delegations of the two countries led by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and prime minister of the LPDR, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the GDR.

At the meeting, a protocol for the expansion of immediate cooperation between the two countries for 1981-85 and an agreement on GDR assistance to Laos were signed by the two sides. The two sides mutually agreed to continue developing cooperation in various fields for mutual benefit, particularly in the agricultural and forestry sector, repair programs and the training of Lao technicians. The meeting was conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, with the spirit of fraternal solidarity and genuine cooperation.

After the signing of the agreement and protocol, the GDR ambassador to Laos hosted a reception to toast the success of the session, with Sanan Soutthichak, chairman of the Lao Intergovernmental Committee for Cooperation, and other members of the Lao committee attending.

After the conclusion of its visit to Laos and the opening of the fourth session [as heard], the GDR cooperation delegation left for home on 21 November.

SLOVAK EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK241250 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 24 Nov (KPL) -- Juraj Busa, minister of education, and member of the Slovak National Council of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on November 23 arrived in Vientiane for an official visit. Greeting the educational delegation at the airport were Phoumi Vongvichit and Bountiam Phitsamai, respectively vice premier and minister, and vice minister of education, sports and religious affairs, and a number of officials. Ladislav Kocsis, Czechoslovak ambassador to Laos, and the embassy's staff members were also present at the airport.

The official visit of the Czechoslovak education minister to Laos was in response to the invitation of its Lao counterpart.

LFNC PRESS CONFERENCE SUPPORTS CUBAN PEOPLE

BK241245 Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 24 November (KPL) -- The Lao Front for National Construction CC, on November 23, gave a press conference in support of Cuban people's struggle against North American imperialists.

In his statement to pressmen, Khamsouk Keola, vice president and general secretary of the People's Supreme Assembly and vice president of the LFNC, expressed the Lao people's concern over the situation in Caribbean area due to provocations of the Reagan administration.

Khamsouk Keola praised the heroic Cuban people for having scored numerous achievements in socialist defence and construction in Cuba. Cuba, he said, has set a brilliant example for other Caribbean and Latin American nations insofar as its revolutionary bravery and proletarian internationalism are concerned. Cuba, besides being an important force for socialist community, has become a firm pillar for movements struggling for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Consequently, American imperialists who are implementing a war-monger policy of arms race and threat are displeased with socialist Cuba, said Khamsouk Meola.

Reagan's administration, hence, has engaged in a campaign of lies, threat and hypocrisy towards Cuba. Baseless accusations, including Cuban military mobilization in Nicaragua and so on, have come out of the U.S. secretary of state. Such shameless defamation has no effect upon truth-seekers, said Khamsouk Keola.

The Lao people, vis-a-vis this question, solemnly condemn new criminal acts against Cuba by the Reagan administration. This state of affairs has threatened Latin American states, peace and security in the region and the world, stated the Lao vice president of the front.

The Cuban people can rest assured to enjoy close combative solidarity from the three Indochinese peoples.

The Lao people resolutely demand the Reagan government to respect Cuba's independence and Cuban people's rights to enjoy peace and peaceful construction of their nation. The Reagan administration furthermore must put an end to all threats and slander against Cuba and other Latin American countries. It must not further its war-hungry policy and arms race which threaten peace, stability and security of world humanity, said Khamsouk Keola.

TRADE TALKS HELD WITH KAMPUCHEAN DELEGATION

BK201229 Vientiane KPL in English 0944 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Vientiane, 20 Nov (KPL) -- Talks between the government delegations of Laos and Kampuchea were held in Vientiane on November 20.

The Lao Government delegation was led by Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade, and the Kampuchean side was led by its minister of trade, Tang Saroem.

Neou Samon, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos, also took part in these talks. The talks were conducted in an atmosphere of friendship and warm cordiality.

Trade Protocol

BK211051 Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Nov (KPL) -- A protocol on trade for 1982 between Laos and Kampuchea was signed in Vientiane on Friday. Signing were, on the Lao side, Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade, and on the Kampuchean side Tang Saroem, minister of trade. Sali Vongkhamsao, vice premier and chairman of the National Planning Committee, and Kampuchean Ambassador to Laos Neou Samon were also present.

In the evening, a banquet in honour of the Kampuchean economic delegation was organized by the Lao industry and trade minister. Sali Vongkhamsao and Neou Samon were among the honoured guests.

Delegation's Departure

BK211055 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Vientiane, 21 Nov (KPL) -- Kampuchean Trade Minister Tang Saroem this morning left here after ending an official visit to Laos. He had led an economic delegation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea to visit here since 19 November.

Bidding farewell to the delegation at the airport were Maisouk Saisompheng, minister of industry and trade; Khamphet Phommavan, deputy minister of agriculture, forestry and trade, [as received]; and Seun Phetsang-han, deputy minister of communications, public works and transport. Kampuchean Ambassador Neou Samon was also present at the airport.

BRIEFS

FILM PRODUCTION MEMORANDUM -- Vientiane, 24 Nov (KPL) -- A memorandum on production of a Lao film was signed in Vientiane on November 23 between Laos and Vietnam. The signatories were, on the Lao side, Bountong Khammani, deputy head of the Cinematographic Department, and on the Vietnamese side, Nguyen Thu, deputy head of the Cinematographic Department and director of the Vietnamese Film Production Studio. Son Khamvanvongsa, deputy minister of propaganda, information, culture, and tourism, was also present at the signing ceremony. The production of the film, entitled "Bullet's Sound in the Plain of Jars," will be technically assisted by the Vietnamese Film Studio. This film recapitulated the heroic victory of the 2nd Infantry Division of the Lao People's Liberation Army against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 24 Nov 81 BK]

MATERIALS ON SINGAPORE -KHMER TALKS IN BANGKOK

Singapore Embassy Statement

BK241453 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The Singapore Embassy in Thailand issued a statement today on the results of the talks between Singapore Second Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam and Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, and between Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan and Son Sann, the leader of the Khmer Serei; Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary, the representatives of the Khmer Rouge; and In Tam, the representative of Prince Sihanouk, on 22 and 23 November in Bangkok. Every party agreed in principle to form a coalition government in Kampuchea and to seek ways to achieve a withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

The Singapore Embassy statement says that in the meetings between the Kampuchea, Thai and Singapore leaders, the Kampuchean leaders discussed the work undertaken by their officials during their nine meetings concerning the formation of a coalition government in Kampuchea as agreed upon last September in Singapore, which calls for the speedy achievement of its objectives. The Singapore Embassy statement says that to achieve these objectives, every party accepted Singapore's proposal -- which was also supported by Thailand -- that a coalition Kampuchean Government be formed with each Kampuchean faction continuing to have the freedom to carry out a political program for the future of Kampuchea.

This coalition government would work to achieve the goals of the declaration of the UN international conference on Kampuchea held last July. The declaration calls for the speedy withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea and a search for political, diplomatic and military agreements [kho tokong] for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and, at the same time, calls for conditions wherein the Kampuchean people can choose a form of government through free elections under UN supervision without interference from any party.

The Singapore Embassy statement said that the proposed coalition government in Kampuchea would comprise a head of state or president, a prime minister, a deputy prime minister and three ministers, with each of the three Kampuchean factions having a representative. The coalition government would be a provisional government with the task of opposing the Vietnamese occupation. It would be dissolved after accomplishing this task in favor of free elections under UN supervision.

The embassy statement concludes by noting that the leader of each Kampuchean faction agreed in principle to the proposal. Son Sann set the condition that his followers must endorse the proposal, while In Tam said that if the other two factions agreed in principle to the proposal, he would also agree in principle, subject to consultation with Prince Sihanouk. Khieu Samphan and Ieng Sary said they would reply to the proposal within 2 months, following consultations with their people.

Rajaratnam on Arms Aid

BK241114 Hong Kong AFP in English 1058 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Nov (AFP) -- The formation of an anti-Vietnamese Khmer government would enable resistance movements to ask for arms from "sympathetic" countries to form a viable fighting force to push the Vietnamese out of Cambodia, Singaporean Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam said here today.

Mr Rajaratnam left Bangkok this morning after meeting leaders of the three Cambodian resistance groups in the Thai capital. The proposed coalition government would link the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge government, ousted from Phnom Penh by the January 1979 Vietnamese invasion, with noncommunist factions led by former head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and by former Premier Son Sann, now leader of the Khmer People's Liberation Front (KPNLF).

The object of a coalition government, Mr Rajaratnam said, would be to get the Vietnamese occupation forces out of Cambodia and then make possible a democratic government in free elections. Everything hinges on a successful alliance between the three groups, split by bitterness, suspicion and fear after the Khmer Rouge's brutal 46-month rule in Cambodia.

Mr Rajaratnam said that after his talks in Bangkok at the weekend and yesterday that there appears to be "a bit more hope" of an alliance and that the new proposals will be considered by the three factions. He said that if a coalition was formed, Singapore would be among those countries to supply arms, though "we can never match the flow of arms from the Soviets to Vietnam, and from China to the Khmer Rouge." The proposed coalition would be legally entitled to approach all sympathetic countries for arms to fight the Vietnamese, Mr Rajaratnam said.

He declined to say whether the Reagan administration had shown a positive response to the question of supplying arms to the proposed Cambodian coalition. The main obstacle to the formation of a coalition government is the fear that the militarily superior Khmer rouge will swallow up the other factions.

Mr Rajaratnam stressed that in the event of a Vietnamese pull-out, the coalition government would be disbanded to pave the way for free elections. "We would prefer a non-Khmer Rouge government in Cambodia," he said. "But it is up to the Cambodian people. If they choose the Khmer Rouge in a free election, we will accept it, and it doesn't matter what the world thinks. The world has offered nothing as an alternative."

Dhanabalan on Meetings

BK241403 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Dhanabalan, says the proposal for a loose coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, which was put forward to the three anti-Vietnamese factions, was an alternative to the Khmer Rouge proposals. The Khmer Rouge proposals were found to be unacceptable to the other two groups at their earlier meetings. The proposal, which was put forward by Singapore with Thailand's support, is within the framework of the one agreed to by all ASEAN countries.

Mr Dhanabalan said the coalition government would work to achieve the essentials of the declaration adopted by the UN international conference on Kampuchea last July. It would be concerned only with the single objective of pursuing the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation. After that, it would be automatically dissolved to pave the way for the election of a government in Kampuchea through free elections conducted by the United Nations.

Mr Dhanabalan was speaking to reporters at the airport when he returned with the deputy prime minister for foreign affairs, Mr Rajaratnam, from Bangkok this afternoon. They had earlier presented the proposal in separate talks with leaders of the three factions.

Mr Dhanabalan said it was too early to say how the proposed loose coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea would finally take shape until the structure of a coalition was agreed to. He said the question of who would occupy what post in the coalition would be discussed in general. But all factions seemed to accept the idea that Prince Sihanouk would be the head of state or president. There was no objection to Mr Son Sann, the leader of the National Liberation Front, being the prime minister. He said Mr Son Sann accepted the proposal in principle, subject to it being endorsed by his followers.

Mr In Tam, representing Prince Sihanouk, had indicated that if the other two parties agreed to the plan, he would accept it in principle, subject to it being approved formally by Prince Sihanouk.

Mr Dhanabalan said the Khmer Rouge leaders, Mr Khieu Samphan and Mr Ieng Sary, wanted time to study the proposal and consult their followers. They agreed to give their response within the next 2 months.

Mr Dhanabalan explained that in the proposed coalition, each of the three factions would retain its individuality and identity. They would be free to propagate their philosophy and program. No one faction was going to dominate the others. They will all be free to appeal for support from the Kampuchean people.

NATION REVIEW on Talks

BK250207 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 25 Nov 81 p 4

[Editorial: "Khmer Factions' Last Chance To Be Patriotic"]

[Text] Singapore Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan came to Bangkok, with the full authority of ASEAN behind them, to try and prevent the internecine squabbles between the three Kampuchean factions which were spelling the death of the ad hoc committee attempting to set up a government-in-exile. What went on behind the scenes can only be guessed, but the obvious carrot-and-stick tactics that was used seems to have worked -- partially, at least, since the factions, terribly hungry for non-existent power, have agreed to meet and talk again.

The Khmer Rouge, of course, are balking, since the leaders have to get Chinese permission before they agree to anything. China alone has been bearing the burden of supplying the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, and the Khmer Rouge leaders obviously cannot make major decisions without the Chinese consent. But actually there is no question that Beijing will consent to the proposal put forward by Rajaratnam and Dhanabalan on behalf of ASEAN because hopefully the formation of a Kampuchean government-in-exile which does not bear the genocidal taint of Pol Pot will be able to receive international aid, thus relieving China of the burden she has been carrying since December, 1978.

The carrot is that once a government is formed there will be international military aid for all three factions to carry on the guerrilla war. Rajaratnam specifically talked about arms aid. The stick is that if the pointless bickering goes on in the ad hoc committee, the odds favour continued Vietnamese occupation, with Heng Samrin in the saddle in Phnom Penh with outside chances that Pol Pot will return to rule Kampuchea. And if there is any patriotism left in the Son Sann and Sihanouk groups, they will realize that either choice will ruin their country more than it has been until now.

The Khmer Rouge have one other card up their sleeve -- they are the only viable force fighting the Vietnamese and have held, most surprisingly, the well-oiled Vietnamese war machine at bay for three years. From any point of view, this performance should be chalked up as fantastic success on the part of the Khmer Rouge and it was this strength which the guerrillas have displayed that made China come out against ASEAN plans for Kampuchea once the Vietnamese are ousted during the New York international conference in July. But a compromise was reached there and we sincerely hope that Rajaratnam has set the ball rolling for a compromise in Bangkok.

But in all this there must be some wishful thinking by ASEAN, China, and the three factions in the ad hoc committee. Somehow everybody seems to take it for granted that the Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea will be ousted and that the Heng Samrin regime would be toppled. Perhaps it is also wishful thinking that once a respectable government-in-exile is formed, there will be massive military aid, along with other necessary supplies, which will end the occupation of Kampuchea. Of course, Kampuchea is part of Soviet global strategy and it is a well-established fact that Moscow is pouring in more than U.S. \$3 million to keep the Vietnamese fighting. Will Moscow and Hanoi give up easily?

The second point is that neither ASEAN nor China can give the massive aid that would be necessary for full-dress guerrilla war against the Vietnamese. Medical and food supplies could be provided, but where are the arms and ammunition to come from? The Muslim nations of the Middle East, wallowing in petro-dollars, are not able, or perhaps unwilling, to give the necessary support to the mujahidin (holy warriors) of Afghanistan battling against even greater odds than the Khmer Rouge. Rajaratnam has hopefully said that ASEAN will be able to secure the necessary military aid from its friends in the West -- as a carrot dangling before the ad hoc committee. It was a good ploy. But will the Western countries help when the necessity arises?

China thinks in completely different terms, of about 10 years to bleed the Vietnamese. But on the whole the proposal now before the ad hoc committee should succeed and step by step, we sincerely hope, a political solution can be found to the tragedy of Kampuchea.

DAMAGE FROM KAMPUCHEAN ROCKET FIRE REPORTED

BK250410 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] According to a report from the governor of Prachin Buri Province, Ari Wongaraya, at 1100 on 23 November two 107-mm rockets fired from Kampuchea landed in Thailand's Aranyaprathet District. One of the rockets hit the Ban Saen Suk school, wounding four school children. Another rocket landed in Ban Mai Pak Hong village group 8, Tambon Khlong Nam Sai, killing Mrs Won Pharakit and wounding two other Thai villagers. Four houses were damaged by the bomb.

According to the report, government officials have been dispatched to inspect the damage and assist in repairing the school and houses hit during the attack.

ORDER ON OPENING OF BORDER CROSSING SIGNED

BK241312 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Excerpt] Another major border checkpoint on the Thai-Lao border will be reopened tomorrow to strengthen relations between the two countries 2 weeks after the visit to Bangkok of a high-level Lao delegation. Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot yesterday signed an order instructing the Nakhon Phanom governor to reopen the border checkpoint at Mukdahan, opposite the Lao town on Savannakhet. The order said the sole purpose of reopening the border checkpoint is to expand the trade volume between the two neighboring countries, and no political considerations were involved in the process.

The interior minister said in the order, which was approved by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, that the reopening of the border checkpoint will help relieve the plight of the Lao people, which is a result of the shortage of essential commodities.

The order was apparently an outcome of the Thai-Lao talks in Bangkok about 2 weeks ago. Lao delegates led by Deputy Prime Minister Phoun Sipaseut were given a pledge by their Thai counterparts that Thailand will consider reopening some border checkpoints on the request of Vientiane. Lao representatives told the Thai leaders during their visit here that the reopening will benefit both the Thai and Lao people living along the Mekong River.

REFUGEES TO BE QUESTIONED ON RESETTLEMENT

BK240239 Bangkok POST in English 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] The Ministry of Interior is to ask all refugees in 18 camps under its supervision to decide whether they want to be resettled in third countries or to return to their own countries.

In an order issued by the deputy under secretary of state for interior, Mr Loet Hengphakdi, to the authorities at all refugee camps, the 90,000 refugees should immediately inform the Thai officials of their wishes so officials can make arrangements for them.

Loet said if the refugees want to be resettled the ministry will make arrangements according to the quotas Thailand's allocated by third countries. If they want to return to their homes, it will ask for cooperation from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in carrying out repatriation. He said he was hopeful that the refugees would not cause any trouble to the ministry.

Meanwhile, 44 Vietnamese boat people landed in Yaring District of Yala Province on Sunday after spending eight days at sea, police reported. The chief inspector of Yaring police station, Lt Col Damrong Ma-iat, went to meet the refugees after they arrived at Laem Tachi in Tambon Talokapo at about 5 pm. He said the refugees wanted to be resettled in a third country. The refugees were given temporary shelter at Tambon Talokapo.

Police also reported finding a body of a man, believed to be that of a Vietnamese refugee, washed up on a beach in Tambon Tawa on Nong Chik District yesterday. The man was about 28 years old and was believed to have drowned. It was the sixth body washed ashore in the area.

However, an official of the UNHCR said they had not heard of the new move initiated by the Interior Ministry yet. "We cannot confirm the report, but if it is going to happen, it would be contrary to our agreement with the Interior Ministry and the Thailand's stated policy granting asylum to refugees," a UNHCR spokesman said.

FIGURES RELEASED FOR SOUTHERN CPT FORCES

BK230305 Bangkok POST in English 23 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] There are about 1,840 armed guerrillas under the control of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) operating in the south against government forces, a government intelligence source said yesterday. The source said weapons used by these guerrillas are more deadly than those being used in other regions. More than 1,100 of these insurgents operate in Surat Thani, where they attacked government forces in the past few days, inflicting heavy casualties, the source said.

In Nakhan Si Thammarat, there are about 250 of them, compared to some 350 operating in the neighbouring provinces of Phatthalung, Trang and Satun. About 120 are in Songkhla, the source said.

Last year, government forces destroyed about 80 communist strongholds in these provinces, killing about 50 insurgents some 55 insurgents surrendered. The surrenders did not result solely from the government's continued harassment, but also from conflicts inside the CPT's leadership structure, the source said.

Government forces had also launched psychological warfare in other areas which have not yet been infiltrated by the insurgents, such as in Ranong, Chumphon and Krabi. The source said there was collusion between local influential persons and the insurgents when their illegal businesses such as log poaching and ore smuggling were suppressed by the authorities.

GEN ATHIT COMMENTS ON CPT ATTACKS IN SURAT THANI

BK250330 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Assistant Army Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangk says that the communist attacks on government forces in the southern province of Surat Thani are a show of force by southern insurgents to keep their influence alive in the region. However, he says the situation in the south can be taken care of by the 4th Army Region commander, Lt Gen Han Linanon. General Athit denies the suggestion that the communists suffer only light casualties when government forces capture their bases. He says the communists do suffer high casualties, but they always take the bodies of their comrades with them, which is a tactic of theirs.

ARMY OFFICER ON ISOLATING OF INSURGENTS

BK240249 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] Hat Yai -- The Fourth Army Region will be asked to declare some of the jungles in the five southernmost provinces "prohibited" to the people to pave way for military campaigns against all outlawed factions, a senior military official said yesterday.

Maj Gen Panya Singsakda, commander of the Fifth Army Division, which has jurisdiction over all the 14 southern provinces, said many of the areas in the five provinces were under the influence of communist insurgents and Muslim terrorists. "To effectively crack down on them, we will ask the Fourth Army Region to 'isolate' the jungles in some areas to facilitate our military operations," he said.

Maj Gen Panya, who is also accompanying commander of the Fourth Army Region Lt Gen Han Linanon to a top-level meeting with their Malaysian counterparts in Penang this week, is also commander of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 43 which covers the five southernmost provinces -- Pattani, Narathiwat, Yala, Satun and Songkhla.

Meanwhile, Col Thammarat Israngkun, chief of the Information Division of the Fourth Army Region, said the closure of the jungles will be selective. "We will enforce 'isolation' on an individual basis. We will close the jungles where they are under the influence of outlawed groups," he said.

Commenting on the communist insurgents' attacks on four government outposts on Sunday, Col Thammarat said the three districts where the assaults took place were seriously infested by the insurgents. However, he said the Fourth army Region already had plans to launch major campaigns against the insurgents in these areas.

ARRESTED CPT LEADER REJECTS GOVERNMENT OFFERS

BK240307 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 24 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Damri Rangsutham, a leading member of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) arrested in April this year, stated with lawyer yesterday he represented the outlawed party to conduct truce talks with the government.

Damri was captured on April 18 in Surat Thani and was allowed to see his lawyer, Thongbai Thongpao, for the first time yesterday. The 58-year-old communist suspect has been detained in a solitary cell at the Bangkhen Police College during the past 7 months and has been denied visitors. On November 10, police were given permission to extend his detention for another 90 days on grounds that they needed to question at least six more witnesses.

Human rights lawyer Thongbai said so far he was the only person allowed to visit Damri, whose arrest made headlines in all major papers.

Thongbai quoted Damri as reiterating during their brief meeting yesterday that he was still a communist and "has not yet defected the party despite persistent persuasion from the government." Damri, who is a member of the CPT Politburo, told Thongbai that during his detention he was approached by several government officials to sever his links with CPT.

When Damri was arrested he declared that he was representing the CPT to make contacts for possible truce talks with the government. "I was offered a house and money if I only took the offers made by the government," he was quoted as saying. Damri reportedly said that he traveled to Surat Thani in April because he had been contacted by some senior government authorities who claimed to be representatives of the government.

"Even M.R. Seni Pramot (former premier) also made similar approach to me," he said. Damri said those who contacted him cited the necessity for the CPT to join hands with the government to fight against aggression from outside. "I agreed to the proposal and the reasoning behind it," he said.

The Central Committee of the CPT, he said, decided to despatch him to explore the possibility of truce through Sang Phatthanothai, a former senior member of the outlawed party. Sang told the NATION that he was entrusted by the government to act as a "go-between" for the government and the CPT. Damri stressed that he came out of the jungle with an endorsement of other senior members of the CPT and did not act on his own.

He claimed that when he was captured, officers of the Civilian-Police-Military Unit 42 in Surat Thani had tried to convince him to make negotiations with them. After he was brought to Bangkok, Damri said, he was met by an officer of the special branch division who laid down a condition that the secretary general of the CPT must personally attend any truce talks. Damri quoted the police officer as saying that the government would be represented in the talks by Maj Gen Sutsai Hatsadin, minister of the Prime Minister's Office; Prasoet Sapsunthon (a former senior member of the CPT); and other high-ranking government officials. "He also told me to denounce the CPT and said I would be given a chance to play a political role in the democratic system," Thongbai quoted Damri as saying.

Damri said he rejected all the offers made by the government. "I'm still a communist. If the government is sincere in wanting to talk to us, things should be observed accordingly. But judging from my experiences, I don't think the government is sincere," he said.

The bespectacled communist recalled that he was riding on the pillion of a motorcycle in Phru Pri of Ban Na San District in Surat Thani when he was stopped by a group of Rangers. "We stopped without putting any resistance, but one of the Rangers shot the driver of the motorcycle. But before they were about to open more fire, they were stopped by their commander," he said.

Charges filed against Damri include communist acts, activities detrimental to national security, possessing of firearms without permission and resisting arrest. He is being detained under the anti-communist act at the Bangkhen Police College together with Surachai Sae Dan, another communist leader arrested 3 months ago in Surat Thani.

POST EDITORIAL VIEWS PRESENT POSITION OF CPT

BK220348 Bangkok POST in English 22 Nov 81 p 6

[Editorial: "Critical Time for Thai Communists"]

[Excerpt] According to the CPT's charter, the party congress should be held every five years. But up until the present time the CPT has not held its fourth party congress. However, it now appears that a meeting is imminent. This stems from the rift which has developed since 1978 between China and Vietnam, both of which had formerly supported the CPT.

Former activists who had fled to Laos from Bangkok after the October 6, 1976 bloodbath were ordered out of Laos, while at the same time China cut down its arms supplies to the CPT and stopped broadcasting its clandestine radio station. In addition, the CPT's influence in the northeast began to wane with many insurgents surrendering as the government's control of the area grew.

At present the CPT's influence is strongest in the south, partly because of the poor performance of many government officials in that part of the country. The biggest problem facing the CPT at the moment is how to re-establish itself in the northeast.

In recent years the CPT has lost a large number of members who have defected following the government's announcement of an amnesty. The main defectors were student leaders and leftist politicians who had ideological conflicts with the CPT.

The activists, who had fled Bangkok in 1976, had hoped to change Thai society to Marxist-Leninist socialism in an independent manner and not with outside interference, particularly from China. The activists regarded Thailand as a developing independent country with growing industrialisation, but found the older members of the CPT still adopted the conventional Maoist attitude towards the country that it was semi-colonial and semi-feudal. The CPT refused to accept new ideas despite these concepts being raised by such influential activists as former National Student Centre of Thailand (NSCT) leader Thirayut Bunmi, who was in charge of the CPT's political wing, the committee for coordinating patriotic and democratic front.

The defection of these "progressive" groups to the government came as a major blow to the CPT and prompted its leading members to push for a fourth party congress as soon as possible to try to recoup their losses. In addition, according to intelligence sources, the CPT lost 13 Central Committee members who were either killed or captured by government forces, and there were several ambitious CPT members trying to establish their influence in the CPT.

An added complication has been the formation of the so-called "Pak Mai" (New Party) based in Laos and allied with Vietnam. It is believed to be chaired by former Socialist Party member Bunyen Wothong. The Pak Mai has reportedly infiltrated into some of the northeastern provinces, but is believed to be facing difficulties in eroding the CPT's influence. Nonetheless, it is an added irritation for the CPT.

Another interesting development has been the much-publicised capture of the influential CPT Politburo member Damri Ruangsutham in Surat Thani last April. Damri claims he was on a mission to see former political activist Sang Patthanothai to act as a middleman in truce talks between the CPT and the government in an effort to form a united front against the Vietnamese. Sang was reportedly the middleman in an earlier effort at a truce between the CPT and the government, but it failed. Since Damri's capture the government has said that such truce talks were pointless, as the CPT is an outlawed party and had to stop its armed rebellion before any negotiations could be considered.

According to intelligence reports, when he was caught Damri had really been trying to contact CPT members in an effort to arrange a fourth party congress. For the congress to meet, all seven Politburo members are supposed to be in attendance and more than half of the Central Committee.

The CPT faces some very fundamental problems, not least of all the ideological rift between two of its leading members, Damri who is now in custody, and Wirat Angkhathawon. Damri and Wirat appear to differ considerably on strategy, and until this is sorted out the fourth party congress has little chance of making any substantial progress. According to documents seized by the Internal Security Operations Command in the northeast, a proposal is to be submitted to the CPT Central Committee to consider its new strategy. The documents reportedly suggest the CPT should make itself active in three separate zones — the jungle, the lowlands, and the cities. However, the CPT in the north and south have reportedly not yet agreed to this new proposal. Other documents, allegedly seized from Damri, are still proposing that the CPT fights under its traditional Maoist principles which regards Thailand as being semi-feudal, with CPT activities to be concentrated in the rural areas.

The CPT is clearly in some disarray, and should the fourth party congress be held in the near future, it is unlikely that the traditional CPT members are likely to be willing to update their policies and strategy to any major extent.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN HITS REAGAN PEACE PROPOSAL

BK250800 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Nov 81

[From the press review for 23 November]

[Text] Dealing with President Reagan's so-called message to the people of the world, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN today publishes an article by (Ho Si Thoai). It says:

In his message Mr Reagan made a four-point proposal to the Soviet Union. The proposal spells out conditions that will enable the United States to cancel the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe and hold talks with the Soviet Union on the reduction of strategic nuclear weapons and conventional armed forces in Europe and on means to reduce the danger of a surprise attack.

As public opinion has revealed, on the surface Mr Reagan's speech seems to be a peace initiative. In reality, however, his proposals are nothing but a back-door means to impose unilateral disarmament on the Soviet Union, thereby enabling the United States to gain military superiority over its rival.

After exposing the various wicked tricks Mr Reagan used in his speech, and denouncing the U.S. administration's bellicose attitude in its arms race policy, the article adds:

Mr Reagan's program for peace and its timing -- designed for publicity -- is in reality a crafty propaganda trick aimed at overcoming the unfavorable political consequences of Washington's bellicosity. It is also aimed at accelerating the arms race in Europe by preparing for a limited nuclear war on that continent, according to the theory of the current U.S. President. It is therefore not surprising that after a seething and aroused moment at the beginning, public opinion is now rejecting the warm praises being sung by Western bourgeois politicians. It has also been realized that the U.S. President's program for peace is merely a conjurer's trick, a deceitful act and an arms race program designed to undermine peace.

SCIENTIST RECOUNTS DELEGATION'S VISIT TO U.S.

BK241041 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Van Dao of the Vietnamese Institutes of Science: "A Visit to Various U.S. Universities"]

[Excerpts] The TU-134 of the Vietnamese Civil Aviation softly landed at Hanoi airport. We were happy to be back in the homeland after successfully completing a visit to the United States by taking a round-the-world flight via Thailand, the Philippines, Japan, the United States, France, West Germany, Egypt, Pakistan, Thailand and back to Hanoi.

Prof Le Van Thiem, Hoang Tuy and I had visited a number of U.S. universities at the invitation of the U.S. Committee for Scientific Cooperation With Vietnam, headed by Prof (E. Cooperman). The committee was established in 1977 in response to the earnest wishes of many U.S. scientists for closer scientific cooperation with Vietnam. Over the past 4 years the committee has carried out positive and effective activities. Many U.S. and Vietnamese scientists have met to inform each other of the results of their scientific research and to exchange the latest information on their specialized fields of work.

During 28 days of intensive and busy work, we had hundreds of meetings and exchanges of views on specialized subjects, gave lectures at various seminars and met with Americans of the U.S. Vietnamese Friendship Organization and members of the Patriotic Overseas Vietnamese Association.

We began our U.S. tour with a visit to various universities in the State of Washington, the University of California at Berkeley, Stanford University, and the University of California in Los Angeles. Afterward we headed north [as published] to visit the University of Minnesota, the University of Chicago, the University of Illinois and the Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh. We then went east to visit Northeastern University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard University, Yale University, Brown University, Princeton University, the University of Wisconsin, Rice University [as published] and Columbia University. These are among the largest universities of the United States, each boasting tens of thousands of students and offering courses in natural sciences, social sciences, technological sciences, medicine and pharmacy. The schools are staffed by a contingent of able scientists, some of whom have won Nobel Prizes and (Phin Do) awards, which are equivalent to the Nobel Prize. Each of these universities is a major scientific training and research center. Their laboratories are outfitted with modern equipment, including a large quantity of automatic machinery. Their libraries are fairly well stocked with books, magazines and documents. Computers and copying facilities are widely used. U.S. scientists have obtained substantial results in modern scientific research and are highly experienced in combining theory with practice. What struck us as unusual was the fact that most of the U.S. universities are private institutions. But students have to pay school fees whether their schools are private or public. If the cost of board and lodging is included, each student has to pay almost tens of thousands of dollars a year. The majority of university students have to take up part-time jobs to earn a living. Universities have been rather hard hit by the economic crisis. Graduates find it hard to seek employment; many are jobless and have to switch to different fields of work. U.S. higher education does not develop according to a unified plan. Curriculums, textbooks, examinations and thesis presentation are also matters each university has to decide for itself.

At the universities we visited we had useful meetings with U.S. scientists and specialists, toured their libraries, laboratories and computer centers, and spoke at seminars. We also paid attention to introducing U.S. scientists to the development of education and science in Vietnam and the outstanding achievements of Vietnamese youths and teenagers in various international mathematic, musical, painting and architectural contests. In the past Americans knew a great deal about Vietnam through the war of aggression waged by the U.S. authorities against it. Though sympathizing with our people's struggle and admiring our nation's courage, the American people then knew little about our living conditions, our society and our cultural, medical, educational and scientific achievements.

We were asked about the teaching of science and about scientific research in Vietnam during the war. Everyone was all ears when we spoke about the activities of various colleges in the hard but exciting times in the forests into which they had evacuated. The stories we told led back to the days of atrocious U.S. attacks against North Vietnam, the B-52 bombings of Hanoi and so forth. In those hard and difficult times, we never thought that some day we would stand on the rostrums of some U.S. university auditorium to present the scientific problems stemming from that period. The great 1975 spring victory will certainly lead our nation to even more glorious and radiant new horizons....

Our reports at various seminars on the results of our personal scientific research attracted the attention of many people. [passage omitted on scientific subjects discussed by visiting Vietnamese scientists with U.S. professors]

Some of the U.S. scientists we met during our visit were old acquaintances from earlier international conferences, and some we had never met until then, although we knew them by reputation. A number of these U.S. scientists knew us through various scientific magazines. This made our meetings very pleasant experiences for both sides.

Despite our different views on various social problems, we do share a common professional interest with the U.S. scientists which can serve as a basis for useful scientific cooperation in the future. It did not take long for the U.S. scientists to understand us, and they expressed their desire to strengthen scientific cooperation with Vietnam, which, in their words, is a nation of great talent and prospects and a country playing an important role in Southeast Asia. Many of them express their ardent willingness to assist Vietnam in training scientific cadres and "to compensate for part of the losses caused by the U.S. war to the Vietnamese people."

Our visit to the various U.S. universities has helped promote a better understanding of Vietnam among U.S. scientific circles and to correct their erroneous concepts of our country bred by slanderous Western propaganda. The seminars we held have also enabled U.S. scientists to evaluate Vietnam's scientific capacity more accurately. They now see that compared with many other Third World countries, Vietnam has come a long way despite the many difficulties caused by atrocious protracted wars. This has left a strong impression on them, they said. U.S. scientists also highly appreciated the fact that our mathematics magazine ACTA MATHEMATICA VIETNAMICA, which has been published for many years, is now being displayed on the shelves of a number of U.S. university libraries.

The United States has many scenic spots. It was a pity that we had too little time to visit them all. We visited the famous Golden Gate in San Francisco, once the rendezvous of ships and boats coming to prospect for gold in the "old golden mountains." We strolled on the streets of Hollywood, the renowned motion picture capital; gazed at the skyscrapers of Chicago from the banks of Lake Michigan; took a walk on the busy streets of New York, a city of 8 million people; and so forth. We also visited the quarters of the poor. There the terrible differences between rich and poor, white and black are clearly in evidence.

We found many warm friends in this strange land that is the United States. They were scientists, physicians, professors, college students and other honest Americans who had for years participated actively in the movement against the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam. The war has ended but these American friends still have burning flames in their hearts while taking part in a new struggle for normalizing U.S. relations and developing scientific cooperation with Vietnam. Our visit was meticulously organized by Prof (E. Cooperman), who always paid attention and assisted us in every leg of our tour. Members of his committee actively contributed to the success of our visit. Many other U.S. professors also gave us wholehearted assistance, such as (N. Koblit) in Washington State, Dr (Benson) in Chicago, the (Bun Siec Mo) family in Boston, and so forth.

During our stay we had numerous cordial meetings with members of the Patriotic Overseas Vietnamese Association. These Vietnamese went to the United States for different reasons and at different times; their living conditions are also different from one another. But they share a common trait: They always think of the beloved Vietnamese homeland. Living in America, they work diligently to earn their living and help one another out in difficult times. Leading an honest life, they have won the sympathy of the American people. Members of the association wholeheartedly assisted us in our visit and their kindness left a strong impression on us and filled us with the kind of love that is common among people of the same country.

Many Americans have now realized that Vietnam also has a scientific tradition they should cooperate with rather than seeking to obstruct.

ENVOY MEETS WITH PRESS ON ALBANIAN ANNIVERSARY

OW241729 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA November 24 -- Albanian Ambassador Maxhun Peka gave a press conference here today on the 37th anniversary of his country's liberation (November 29).

He noted that the Albanian people were celebrating their 37th National Day in a festive mood generated by the Eighth Congress of the Albanian Party of Labour, which set important targets for Albania's Seventh Five-Year (1981-1985) Plan, including 6000,000 kW hydro-electric project.

The ambassador reiterated support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause and wished them new success in building their country and defending it from the Chinese expansionists' sinister schemes and actions.

VO NGUYEN GIAP MEETS WITH UNESCO DELEGATION

OW241645 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 24 -- A plan for scientific and technical cooperation between Vietnam and the United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) was discussed here this afternoon in the presence of Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap. It was attended on the Vietnamese side by Le Khan, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology; Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary vocational and higher education; Nguyen Van Dao, deputy director and general secretary of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences; and Nguyen Van Huong, deputy director of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

The Vietnamese National UNESCO Committee was represented by Vo Dong Giang, deputy foreign minister and chairman of the committee; Cu Huy Can; vice minister of culture and vice-chairman of the committee; Vu Trong Kinh, Vietnamese permanent representative to UNESCO; and Le Phuono, general secretary of the committees.

The UNESCO was represented by Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow; Raja Roy Singh, deputy director-general and director of the UNESCO office in Asia and the Pacific; Pham Nhu Khoi, director of the UNESCO Department for Scientific and Technical Cooperation; T.N. Upraitry, adviser to the UNESCO Asia and Pacific Office; P.J. Rao, information officer at the UNESCO Asia and Pacific Office; and Nhousy Vanisavong, specialist at the Asia and Pacific Department.

COOPERATION IN PUBLICATION PROMOTED WITH USSR

OW211021 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA, November 21 -- Vietnamese-Soviet cooperation in publication dates to the years after northern Vietnam was liberated in 1954 and has been continuously expanded especially since the reunification of Vietnam.

Particularly in the past two years, besides the publication of the 55 volume complete works of Lenin, the publishing services of the two countries made joint efforts in compiling and publishing Vietnamese and Soviet books in Russian and Vietnamese, including writings and reports by the late President Ho Chi Minh and President Leonid Brezhnev. The Soviet Union has published the first (?volume) of the 15-volume anthology of Vietnamese literature, and active preparations are underway for wide distribution of the book "Fifty Years of the Communist Party of Vietnam," in honour of the C.P.V.'s forthcoming fifth congress.

Many Soviet scientific, technological and literary books have been translated into Vietnamese and printed. Book exhibitions have been held in Hanoi, Moscow and other major towns in the two countries. A major book exhibition was arranged recently in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City in celebration of the 64th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution.

Under an agreement on cooperation in book publication for the five years ending in 1985, publishing houses of the two countries will print some two hundred political, social, scientific, technological, literary and artistic books, including the Soviet encyclopedia in Vietnamese.

The 15-volume Vietnamese literature anthology and a contemporary Vietnamese poetry will be translated into Russian and published in the Soviet Union. A number of Vietnamese literary works will also be printed in various collections of Asian and Oriental writers. Vietnamese and Soviet publishing houses will also cooperate in publishing a number of books in the Lao and Kampuchean languages.

SOVIET PUBLISHING DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 NOV

OW250805 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 25 -- A Soviet delegation headed by I.P. Karovkin, vice chairman of the State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution, arrived here yesterday as guest of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese state. It will attend the celebration of the fulfilment of the Vietnam-Soviet cooperation plan in publishing V.I. Lenin's complete works in Vietnamese. The Soviet delegation was welcomed on its arrival by Mai Vi, vice-minister of culture; Pham Thanh, director of the Su That (Truth) Publishing House, and others.

SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION ARRIVES 24 NOV

OW241650 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, November 24 -- A Soviet education delegation led by V.A. Kerzivarenko, minister of higher and specialized secondary education of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, arrived here today for a friendship visit. The delegation will attend activities in connection with the 30th anniversary of Soviet assistance to Vietnam in personnel training.

NHAN DAN REPORTS ON SOVIET AID TO TIN MINE

BK211122 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] After three years of construction, a new mining area on the eastern side has been opened at the Tinh Tuc Tin Mine and the technique of selecting tin has been modernized.

The equipment for the entire system, from shoveling and moving to selecting the ores, has been mechanized and automated. The Soviet Union has given us all the equipment and has sent its experts to the mine to help in the installation of machinery.

On the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution, 10 engineering items of the main project were commissioned. They are the transformed-ore selection station, the hydraulic screening and stratifying machines, a sand-screening chain which covers a mountainous distance of nearly 2 km, a 1,1000-meter tunnel, a truck road from the mining area to the selection station, a 1,6000-kilowatt generator station and a water supply system for production and living.

In 1979, while building and producing, the cadres and workers at the mine had to engage in direct combat with the Chinese aggressors. They succeeded in preventing the aggressors from rushing into the mining area while urgently digging a drainage tunnel which allowed the timely completion of the construction. Workers at the Tinh Tuc Tin Mine together with the Soviet experts have put the main engineering items of the project into operation.

The mining rate was maintained during the 3 years of construction and transformation and the yearly plan has always been fulfilled.

This new system of equipment and the modern techniques permit us to select ores of smaller grain in the eastern mining area. The mining area has increased the rate of extraction of ore per unit from 83 to 96 percent. The improvement of the mining area is at its final stage. The cadres and workers at the Tinh Tuc Tin Mine are learning how to operate the new equipment well.

PHAM HUNG ATTENDS HO CHI MINH CITY CONFERENCE

BK241535 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Nov 81

[Text] The organizational committee of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee recently held a conference with heads and secretaries of party committees and secretaries of trade and youth unions of more than 200 central and provincial level enterprises located in Ho Chi Minh City to discuss the building of a system for organization of industrial enterprises, affirm the role of party organizations, managers and mass organizations and to systematize and improve the quality of various party and mass organizations activities in enterprises.

Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the city party committee, attended the conference.

Ho Chi Minh City now has hundreds of enterprises. They produce 25 percent of the country's total industrial output. Many diversified goods produced by these enterprises serve industrialization and meet demands for consumption and export.

Despite general difficulties over the past years, many enterprises have bravely reorganized their production and managerial systems in the direction of socialist business accounting. They have carried out economic and technical development programs and maintained and developed production. Following the announcement of VCP Central Committee Resolution No 6, progressive models have gradually increased. These models helped in solving numerous difficulties and in improving production in the right direction, thus gradually stabilizing the workers' daily life.

Many enterprises have made great efforts in building and developing party organizations, trade and youth unions and have gradually guaranteed the workers' right to collective mastery. Such enterprises as the Cuu Long jute enterprise, the Thanh Cong and Phong Phu textile enterprises, the Cuu Long detergent enterprise and the 2 September pharmaceutical enterprises have always fulfilled their plan norms with higher output value every year. These are units that have built genuine and strong party organizations and have received active contributions from various mass organizations.

A number of units such as the paint and plastic corporation and the joint motorcycle and bicycle enterprise have established correct relations among party organizations, managers and mass organizations. This has helped in eliminating disunity during the enterprises' early years and thus promoted the development of production.

VCTU MEETING REVIEWS INSPECTION, CONTROL TASKS

BK231153 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Nov 81

[Text] The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions held a meeting from 18 to 21 November to review the inspection and control tasks performed by workers in 1980 and 1981. During the past 2 years workers have made progress and obtained results in their inspection and control tasks. In 24 provinces and cities alone, there are 10,437 workers inspection boards in 80.7 percent of production establishments -- including 97 percent in Nghe Tinh Province, 96 percent in Vinh Phu Province and 85 percent in Haiphong. Throughout the country. There are 450 workers control teams with 4,550 members.

Worker inspection boards and worker control teams have discovered and reported to the local authorities many incidents and cases of violations of the right to collective mastery of workers and civil servants, settling some on the spot and preventing others. Their activities have contributed to strengthening socialist law and consolidating party and administrative organs and mass organizations at the grassroots levels.

Worker inspection boards have also served as a mainstay in the struggle movement against negativism. In a number of places like Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, Quang Ninh and Nghe Tinh, worker inspection boards and control teams have engaged in supervising and controlling the implementation if new directives and resolutions on production and distribution and circulation of goods and in other activities in support of the workers and civil servants life.

However, the supervision of the worker inspection and control tasks by trade unions still leaves much to be desired. Trade unions have not yet set up a network of inspection cells and inspectors at the levels of production teams and sections. Worker inspection boards and control teams have focused heavily on inspection work while neglecting to encourage workers to participate in controlling activities and discovering cases of violations. The coordination between worker inspection tasks and state inspection organizations is still loose. Grassroots-level party and administrative echelons have not paid proper attention to the workers' inspection activities, and cases of violations have not been promptly settled.

DEFENSE EDUCATION COMMITTEES TO BE SET UP

SK240912 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] On 21 October the Council of Ministers issued a decision on the setting up of steering committees for the people's national defense education at various echelons from the central level to provincial, municipal, special zone, district, precinct and equivalent levels.

The Central Steering Committee for the People's National Defense Education is chaired by Senior Gen Hoang Van Thai, vice minister of national defense. Its vice chairman and members are representatives from the VPA General Staff, the Physical Education and Sports General Department, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Vocational Training General Department and the Post and Telegraph General Department.

The committee is responsible for directing various echelons to carry out the task of national defense education. It must also coordinate with various sectors and mass organizations in formulating plans for developing national defense education, including plans for building material and technical bases and training cadres and technical specialists, financial and budgetary plans and plans for cooperation with fraternal socialist countries. The committee shall submit a draft system and policy designed to encourage and create favorable conditions for the national defense education task to the Council of Ministers for review and promulgation.

The setting up of various steering committees for the people's national defense education in provinces, municipalities and special zones subordinate to the central government and district, precinct and equivalent levels will be determined by the people's committee of each locality. The Ministry of National Defense and military commands of various echelons will set up an organization specifically to help various steering committees carry out tasks.

MALAYSIAINDUSTRIES MINISTRY PROTESTS U.S. TIN SALE

BK241213 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Malaysia has made a strong protest to the United States against its intention to release tin from its stockpiles to the world market from next month. The protest was conveyed to the American Embassy in Kuala Lumpur today by the minister of primary industries, Datuk Paul Leong.

In a statement, Datuk Leong said the move was a radical change in Washington's policy. In the past, the sales of tin from the General Services Administration -- GSA -- had been limited to consumption within the United States. In making the move, America had violated the Fifth International Tin Agreement, to which it was a signatory.

Under the agreement, any intention to dispose tin by participating countries through noncommercial stockpiles, such as the CSA, should be done after consultation with the International Tin Council. The disposal should also not disrupt the tin market and cause hardship to the economy of the producing countries.

Datuk Leong said he considered the move as a direct contravention of the assurances given by the United States to the ITC and producers that it would not make any move that could cause market disruption. He said Malaysia would also consult with Thailand and Indonesia as major tin producers to lodge a similar protest to the United States. If necessary, appropriate joint action would be taken by producer-countries to overcome or minimize the adverse effects of the American move.

MAHATHIR OPENS WORLD MUSLIM CONFERENCE

BK240951 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] The prime minister, Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed, has called on Muslims to contribute in a tangible way toward solving problems faced by the Muslim world. They should be willing to work hard with discipline so as to provide strength and security to other Muslims.

The prime minister was speaking at the opening of the international conference of the 15th century Hegira in Kuala Lumpur today. He expressed regret that Muslims are still dependent upon others for their well-being and security. This is despite their wealth and wisdom.

Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir added that Muslims must admit to their own faults and failures and should not blame others. They need to practice the true teachings of Islam and should not allow subversive teachings, which are damaging, to go unchecked.

BRIEFS

DEFENSE MINISTRY ESTIMATES APPROVED -- The Dewan [parliament] today approved the estimates for the Ministry of Defense amounting to 4.85 billion ringgit. Replying to points raised during the debate, the deputy minister, Abang Abu Bakar, said more than 13,500 units of houses for members of the armed forces were under different stages of construction throughout the country. He pointed out that the speedy expansion of the armed forces had given rise to the acute shortage of houses. At present, more than 36,000 houses were needed to house the members of the armed forces and their families throughout the country. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Nov 81 BK]

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25 Nov. 1981

